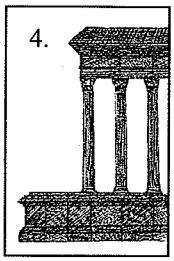
2001 **ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM**

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN **INTRO EXAM A**

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Timeō perīculum in silvā. A) We are afraid of B) He is afraid of C) They are afraid of D) I am afraid of

2. Anna pulchram stolam fēminae spectat. A) woman B) from the woman C) of the woman D) by the woman



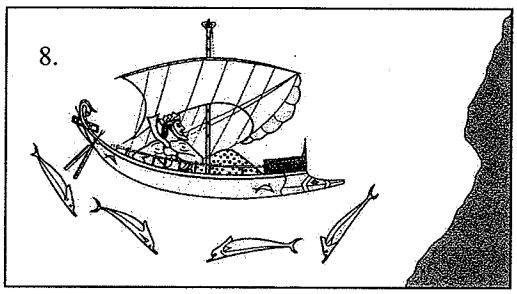
3. **Mihi nōmen est** means A) I have a sister B) My age is C) I am fine D) My name is

4. Quot columnas in pictūrā vidēs? A) trēs B) quīnque C) sex D) quattuor

5. Cornēlia cum amīcō ambulābat. A) with a friend B) of a friend C) to a friend D) from a friend

6. Quis est dea bellī et sapientiae? A) What B) Why C) Where D) Who

7. Magister discipulīs dīcit, "Ambulāte, discipulī, ad chartam geōgraphicam."
A) You will walk B) Walk C) I am walking D) They walked



8. What do you see in the picture on the right? A) Nauta ad terram nāvigat
B) Servus in ātriō est C) Gladiātor in arēnā pugnat D) Vir in agrō labōrat

9. Puerī erunt in scholā. A) are B) were C) was D) will be

10. Spectābāsne Lūdōs Olympicōs in Austrāliā?
A) Is Australia the place for Olympic games? B) Were you watching the Olympic games in Australia?
C) Does Australia have the Olympic games? D) Are the Olympic games in Australia?

11. Servus tibi bonam cēnam parat. A) with you B) by you C) for you D) from you

12. Venus ____ fīlium amābat. A) parvōs B) parvum C) parvō D) parvīs

13. Ego in agrīs labōrō sed meus amīcus in hortō labōrat. A) when B) and C) or D) but

14. Ante bellum erāmus laetī. A) around B) into C) before D) to

15. Claudia et Quīntia sunt ____ . A) bona amīca B) bonae amīcae C) bonīs amīcīs D) bonārum amīcārum

16. Quid in pictūrā vidēs? A) taurus B) leō C) serpēns D) piscēs

17. Puer sōlus sedēbat et miserē lacrimābat. A) sad B) is sad C) I am sad D) sadly

18. ____ deōrum et deārum est Iūnō. A) Rēgīna B) Rēgīnam C) Rēgīnīs D) Rēgīnae

19. The Colosseum was dedicated in the year A.D. **LXXX**. A) 60 B) 130 C) 35 D) 80

20. Quis est Rōmānus deus bellī? A) Mars B) Plūtō C) Mercurius D) Iuppiter

21. The opera company is auditioning new singers for the chorus. A) questioning B) hearing C) talking with D) making a list of

22. Olympus is famous as the ____ . A) mountain home of the gods B) river on which Rome is located C) capital of Greece
D) entry into the Underworld

23. **Mare Nostrum** was the name the Romans gave to the A) land of Italy B) Tiber River C) Mediterranean Sea
D) Atlantic Ocean

24. The abbreviation **i.e.** stands for **id est**, which means A) seize the opportunity B) that is C) note well D) before noon

25. His malady was not treated for a long time. A) bad health B) older brother C) long hair D) large field

26. "What time is it?" Answer in Latin. A) Est secunda hōra B) Librum nōn habeō C) Salvē D) Sōl lūcet

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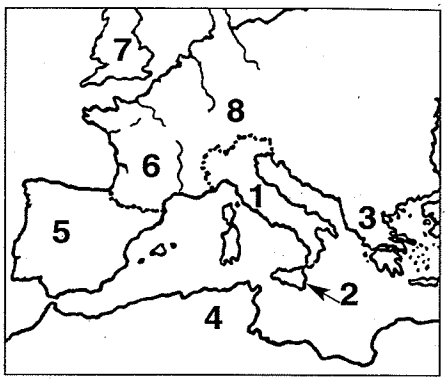
Exam continued on other side

27. The Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena, was known to the Romans as _____ . A) Juno B) Minerva C) Proserpina D) Venus

28. It is a herculean task for schools to meet the technological needs of today's students. A) necessary B) extremely difficult C) very expensive D) pointless

29. Hannibal was a great general who was born in the city of Carthage in **Africa**. What number on the map refers to **Africa**? A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7

30. Hannibal left **Hispānia** and marched over the Alps with his army to make war on Rome. What number is **Hispānia** on the map? A) 4 B) 6 C) 1 D) 5



READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

LEŌ ET MŪS

A lion and a mouse have an adventure.

Mūs = mouse

Magnus leō in silvā dormiēbat. Circum leōnem multī mūrēs lūdēbant. Ūnus mūs nāsum leōnis parvīs pedibus tangēbat. Leō ē somnō excitābātur et parvum mūrem vidēbat. Leō ūnum pedem movēbat et mūrem capiēbat. Mūs territus clāmābat, "Ō rēx bēstiārum, tuum nāsum tangere nōlēbam. Tē timeō. Nōlī mē edere. Tibi magnum dōnum dabō." Leō respondēbat, "Miser mūs es, sed tū es parvus. Tē nōn edam." Posterō diē leō per silvam ambulābat. Subitō leō in laqueum ambulat. Leō vocat et mūs leōnem audit. Mūs pedēs leōnis in laqueō videt et dentibus nōdōs dissecat. Mūs dīcit, "Tū mē nōn edēbās, et nunc tibi magnum dōnum dō."

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

1
2 **mūrēs** = mice; **ludēbant** = were playing; **nāsum** = nose
3 **pedibus** = with (his) paws; **tangēbat** = touched; **excitābatur** = was awakened
4 **mūrem** = mouse
5 **capiēbat** = seized
6
7 **nōlēbam** = I did not wish; **Nōlī ... edere** = Don't eat
8
9 **nōn edam** = I shall not eat
10 **Posterō diē** = The next day
11 **laqueum** = snare, net
12
13 **nōdōs** = rope; **dissecat** = cuts
14

31. What is the lion doing (line 1)? A) sleeping B) playing C) hunting D) waiting

32. What did the mouse do (lines 2-3)? A) touched the lion's nose B) ran away C) chewed the lion's nose D) washed his paws

33. When the lion woke up (lines 3-5), he A) drank some water B) scratched his nose C) roared loudly D) caught the mouse

34. What did the mouse call the lion (line 6)? A) Leo B) King of Beasts C) Your Honor D) Dear Sir

35. In line 6, **tangere** is best translated A) touching B) I am touching C) we touched D) to touch

36. In lines 7-8, the mouse says he will A) give the lion a great gift B) bite the lion C) not touch the lion again D) worship the lion

37. What does the lion do (line 9)? A) chases the mouse B) smacks the mouse with his paw C) decides not to eat the mouse D) goes back to sleep

38. What does the lion do the next day (line 10)? A) he meets another mouse B) he sees a man C) he flees from the woods D) he walks through the woods

39. The best translation of **Mūs pedēs leōnis videt** (line 12) is A) the mouse sees the paws of the lion B) the feet of the mouse are small C) the paws of the lion capture the mouse D) the lion sees the feet of the mouse

40. What gift does the mouse give to the lion? A) food B) freedom C) a new home D) a net

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CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. **MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.**

1. Cūr Caesar in Cūriam vēnit? A) How B) When C) Why D) Who
2. Helena et Clytemnestra erant ___ Lēdae. A) fīliae B) fīliārum C) fīliā D) fīliam
3. Neptūnus nāvēs placidē spectābat. A) he calms B) calmly C) to calm D) he will calm
4. Mē vocat neque respondeō. A) and B) or C) and...not D) although
5. Nōs fābulam dē Aurōrā et Tīthōnō scīmus. A) We B) You C) He D) They
6. Venus Troiānīs auxilium dedit. A) of the Trojans B) to the Trojans C) by the Trojans D) with the Trojans
7. Cornēlius epistulam anulō signāvit. A) his ring B) of his ring C) on his ring D) with his ring
8. Puerī ē silvīs ___ quod lupōs timent. A) currit B) curris C) currimus D) currunt
9. Festīnāte, servī, ad fontem et portāte aquam ad culīnam. A) Hurry B) To hurry C) They will hurry D) You hurried
10. Herculēs mōnstrum ___ vulnerāvit. A) saevus B) saevī C) saevum D) saevō
11. Promēthēus ___ hominibus dedit. A) ignis B) ignī C) ignem D) igne
12. Mox erit Aprīlis et Prōserpina sub terrā nōn habitābit. A) it is B) it will be C) it was D) it has been
13. Flāvia ad forum ambulābit; ___ ad theātrum ambulābō. A) ego B) tū C) nōs D) vōs
14. Fēmina rēgī librōs dēmōnstrāvit. A) is showing B) to show C) will show D) showed
15. Dominus sine servīs in Forō erat. A) by slaves B) for slaves C) after slaves D) without slaves
16. Puella territa in lectō mātris dormīre cupiēbat. A) she sleeps B) to sleep C) they sleep D) having slept
17. Cerberus erat custōs regnī Plūtōnis. A) of Pluto's kingdom B) by Pluto's kingdom C) with Pluto's kingdom D) from Pluto's kingdom
18. Cūr lacrimās, ___ ? Esne miser? A) Lūcius B) Lūcī C) Lūcium D) Lūciō
19. When the poet Ovid advised Roman men to meet girlfriends at the chariot races, where was he sending them? A) amphitheater B) circus C) baths D) theater
20. If you were asked **Quaenam tempestās est?**, you might answer A) Hodiē sōl lūcet. B) Ambulā ad iānuam. C) Est magnum dōnum tibi. D) Clāram fābulam recitābō.
21. The **larārium**, the shrine to the household gods, was usually found in this reception room of a Roman house. A) ātrium B) peristȳlium C) trīclīnium D) culīna
22. Osiris was the Egyptian lord of the Underworld; his Roman counterpart was A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Pluto D) Apollo
23. Which Roman saying represents the idea that slow and steady is better than fast and reckless? A) caveat emptor B) festina lente C) cave canem D) cum grano salis
24. Newfoundland is a maritime province in Canada. Maritime means bordering on the A) mountains B) desert C) sea D) city
25. Even the gods feared the arrows of Cupid, the son of A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
26. Which of the following should you say to someone who did you a favor? A) Grātiās tibi agō. B) Silentium, quaesō. C) Surgite, omnēs. D) Valē, puer.
27. When the abbreviation **A.D.** is used in a text, it stands for A) during the Roman monarchy B) after the year 1000 C) in the year of our Lord D) before the birth of Christ
28. Mosaic, a decorative technique found in many Greek and Roman homes, features A) sculptures done in miniature B) intricate brick walls C) pictures formed by small bits of glass or stone D) ivy-covered archways

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

The appearance of the phoenix, a mythical bird, causes much discussion.

Ōlim, phoenix ad Aegyptum ex Arabiā vēnit. Erat mīrāculum! Philosophī Aegyptī et Graecī multa dē mīrāculō rogābant. Omnēs philosophī dē tribus rēbus cōnsentiēbant. Avis est sacer Sōlī. Avis oculōs novōs et pinnās distinctās habet. Formam dīversam ā cēterīs avibus habet. Autem, philosophī dē omnibus rēbus nōn cōnsentīre poterant. Dē aetāte avis disputant: habetne D annōs aut MCDLXI? Eratne verē phoenix?

Tandem, omnēs philosophī dē hīs rēbus cōnsentiunt. Ubi phoenix est senex et mors appropinquat, nidum in Arabiā aedificābit. In nidō erit parvus phoenix. Ubi parvus phoenix poterit volāre, corpus patris ad āram Sōlis portābit. Phoenix tum corpus patris incendet.

1 **ōlim** = once upon a time
2 **cōnsentiēbant** = were agreeing; **Avis** = bird
3 **Sōlī** = to the Sun God; **cēterīs** = other
4 **poterant** = were able; **aetāte** = age
5
6 **hīs** = these; **senex** = old
7 **nidum** = nest
8 **poterit volāre** = will be able to fly

Adapted from *The Annals of Tacitus,* Bk. VI, xxviii-xxix

29. The phoenix (line 1) came to A) Rome B) Egypt C) Arabia D) Greece
30. The wise men considered the bird's arrival (lines 1-2) A) normal B) frightening C) too late D) wonderful
31. According to lines 1-2 (**Philosophī...rogābant**), the arrival of the phoenix caused the philosophers to A) condemn exotic cities B) ask many things C) study other animals D) pray to the Sun God
32. The best translation of **dē tribus rēbus** (line 2) is A) away from three things B) down from three things C) for three things D) about three things
33. According to line 3, the phoenix is easily recognized by its distinctive feathers and A) strange eyes B) shrill cry C) large claws D) white tail
34. According to lines 3-4, the phoenix A) gleamed in the sun B) was large and awkward C) looked like the Sun God D) was different from other birds
35. Some of the wise men believed that the phoenix lived for 500 years, but others thought it lived for ___ years. A) 1,951 B) 1,871 C) 1,691 D) 1,461
36. The best translation of **Eratne verē phoenix**? (line 5) is A) Was the phoenix coming again? B) Where was the phoenix? C) Was it truly a phoenix? D) What was a phoenix?
37. The old phoenix will build a nest when (lines 6-7) A) it finds a mate B) the old nest is threatened C) Egypt is at war D) it is nearing death
38. The old phoenix will die when the small phoenix (lines 7-8) A) can fly B) builds its own nest C) drives it from the nest D) devours it
39. In line 8, when the old phoenix dies, the small phoenix carries its body to A) a nest in Greece B) a sea near Arabia C) the altar of the Sun God D) a burial place in Egypt
40. At the end of this story, the small phoenix will A) burn the body of its parent B) return to its parent C) rebuild the nest D) return to Egypt

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CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Nymphae magnō gaudiō cantābant et saltābant. A) sing and dance B) were singing and dancing C) will sing and dance D) have sung and danced
2. Omnēs librī dē Vesuviō ā discipulīs lectī sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
3. Mercurius est celerior quam aliī deī. A) than B) how C) which D) who
4. Omnēs scīmus Hannibālem multīs proeliīs Rōmānōs superāvisse. A) defeats B) will defeat C) defeated D) had been defeated
5. He worked on the project all night. A) tōta nox B) tōtam noctem C) tōtius noctis D) tōtīs noctibus
6. Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive? A) esse B) posse C) agite D) velle
7. Senātōrēs ā cōnsule convocābantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
8. Hī discipulī celerius labōrant quam illī. A) very quickly B) quickly C) as quickly as possible D) more quickly
9. Nerō erat ___ post Claudium. A) imperātōre B) imperātōrī C) imperātor D) imperātōrum
10. Quis est pulcherrima puella ___ prope tē sedet? A) quae B) cui C) quās D) cuius
11. Fīliī magnā cum cūrā labōrant; itaque pater eōs laudat. A) them B) him C) her D) they
12. Lupus, ā puerīs territus, ex agrō celerrimē cucurrit. A) frightens B) has frightened C) will be frightened D) frightened
13. Gallī pācem cum Rōmānīs facient. A) have made B) will make C) had made D) were making
14. Cīvēs putāvērunt Caesarem esse optimum ducem. A) good B) well C) best D) better
15. Quot sunt quīnque et quattuordecim? A) quīndecim B) ūndēvīgintī C) vīgintī D) septendecim
16. Magister puerīs dīcit, "Dīligenter scrībite!" A) To write carefully B) Write carefully C) I have written carefully D) They are writing carefully
17. Gladiātōrēs bēstiās ___ nōn timent. A) ferōcibus B) ferōcium C) ferōcēs D) ferōcī
18. Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custōdiet ipsōs custōdēs? A) Whose guards will guard us? B) Who will guard the guards themselves? C) Will the guards guard themselves? D) Whom are the guards guarding?
19. The Spanish **tiempo**, the French **temps**, and the English **temporary** are derived from the Latin A) templum B) tempestās C) tempus D) temptāre
20. Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Naples D) Athens
21. What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when one makes an irrevocable decision? A) invading Britain B) revising the calendar C) crossing the Rubicon D) becoming Pontifex Maximus
22. Constantinople fell to the Turks in A.D. 1453. How would this number be represented in Roman numerals? A) MCDLIII B) MDLIII C) MXLIII D) MDCCIII
23. The hunter took a circuitous path through the woods. Circuitous means A) scenic B) direct C) well-marked D) roundabout
24. The idiom **prīmā lūce** means A) at sunset B) all day C) at dawn D) in the afternoon
25. The senator cogitated for a long time before he cast his vote. The best definition of cogitated is A) labored B) thought C) argued D) talked
26. Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war? A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) consul
27. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Latin expression **quid prō quō**? A) Vīve hodiē B) Festīnā lentē C) Parentēs amā D) Servā mē; servābo tē
28. The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules B) Jason C) Ulysses D) Theseus
29. Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Proserpina C) Arachne D) Medea
30. The legendary Roman patriot who helped depose the last king of Rome and who was elected first consul of the Roman Republic was A) Brutus B) Appius Claudius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PASTOR ET CAPRĪ

This is a story about a goatherd, his own goats, and some wild goats.

Ōlim pastor caprōs suōs in agrō custōdiēbat. Subitō multōs caprōs ferōs in agrum intrantēs vīdit. Hī ferī caprī manēbant et in agrō lūdēbant.

Vespere pastor caprōs suōs et caprōs ferōs domum dūxit. Pastor caprīs ferīs multum frūmentum dedit, sed suīs caprīs multum frūmentum nōn dedit. Cūr caprīs ferīs multum frūmentum dedit? Pastor spērāvit caprōs ferōs cum suīs caprīs mānsūrōs esse, nam multōs caprōs cupiēbat.

Postrīdiē pastor omnēs caprōs in agrum dūxit. Statim caprī ferī ex agrō fugiēbant. Pastor, fugientēs caprōs vidēns, erat īrātissimus. Clāmāvit, "Vōs ingrātī! Vōbīs multum frūmentum heri dedī. Cūr fugitis?"

Ūnus caper respondit, "Nōbīs multum frūmentum dedistī sed tuīs caprīs multum frūmentum nōn dedistī. Tēcum manēre nōn possumus quod aliī novī caprī venient sed nōbīs multum frūmentum nōn dabis. Tibi crēdere nōn possumus! Valē!"

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

1 **pastor** = goatherd; **caprōs** = goats; **ferōs** = wild
2
3 **Vespere** = in the evening
4 **frūmentum** = grain
5
6
7 **Postrīdiē** = the next day
8
9 **heri** = yesterday
10
11
12

31. The goatherd saw (lines 1-2) that A) his goats were leaving the field B) his own goats were not grazing C) wild goats were coming into the field D) wild goats were climbing the hill
32. In line 2, **intrantēs** is best translated A) having entered B) about to enter C) entering D) to enter
33. In the evening, the goatherd (line 3) A) took only his own goats back home B) took only the wild goats back home C) kept the wild goats in the field D) took all the goats back home
34. When the goatherd fed the goats, he (lines 3-4) A) gave a lot of grain to all the goats B) gave no grain to his own goats C) gave a lot of grain to the wild goats D) gave the same amount of grain to all the goats
35. In line 5, **mānsūrōs esse** is best translated as A) would remain B) to remain C) remained D) are remaining
36. Why did the goatherd want the wild goats to stay (lines 5-6)? A) the wild goats were big and healthy B) he had lost some of his own goats C) he wanted to have many goats D) the wild goats were obedient
37. The next day (line 7) the goatherd took ___ to the field. A) none of the goats B) all of the goats C) only his goats D) only the wild goats
38. When the wild goats arrived at the field, they (line 7) A) played B) ran around C) grazed D) ran away
39. In lines 8-9, the goatherd shouted A) Did you eat the grain? B) Go away. C) Look at all the goats. D) Why are you fleeing?
40. The goat's reply (lines 10-12) reveals the moral A) Better late than never B) There is no accounting for taste C) When it rains it pours D) One who cheats his own cannot be trusted

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1. Vīdī virōs simillimōs illīs. A) of those B) by those C) from those D) to those
2. Fēminam clāmantem in viā invēnimus. A) shouting B) shouted C) about to shout D) to shout
3. Servus ad vīllam quam celerrimē cucurrit. A) quickly B) more quickly C) very quickly D) as quickly as possible
4. Sciō ___ linguam Latīnam intellegere. A) tuī B) tibi C) tē D) tū
5. Mittit nūntium ad rēgem ipsum. A) that B) certain C) your D) himself
6. Ille mihi vidētur āmīsisse mentem! A) about to lose B) to have lost C) he had lost D) to lose
7. Nōs sequēmur tē ad fīnēs orbis terrārum! A) we were following B) we have followed C) we shall follow D) we are following
8. Caesar Gallōs pugnandīs multīs proeliīs vīcit. A) for fighting many battles B) by fighting many battles C) after many battles had been fought D) while fighting many battles
9. Camillus erat tam fortis ut Rōmam servāre ___ . A) potest B) poterat C) posset D) poterit
10. Meus pater trēs diēs Capuae manēbit. A) from Capua B) at Capua C) to Capua D) for Capua
11. Tribūnus novās legēs tōtī urbī nūntiābit. A) by the whole city B) to the whole city C) around the whole city D) of the whole city
12. Fēminae nescīvērunt cūr servī ad flūmen ductī essent. A) might lead B) were leading C) are being led D) had been led
13. Nōn modo discipulī sed etiam parentēs illum magistrum amāvērunt. A) Not only...but also B) Some...others C) Not...even D) Neither...nor
14. Licet eī appropinquāre templō. A) It is permitted for him B) Let him be permitted C) He will permit D) I gave him permission
15. Sī Marcus Antōnius hostēs vīcisset, Cleopatra Rōmānōs rexisset. A) were conquering…would rule B) is conquering…is ruling C) had conquered…would have ruled D) should conquer…would rule
16. Patre necātō, Tullia coniugem rēgem salūtāvit. A) After her father had been killed B) About to kill her father C) Since her father had killed her D) Her father being a killer
17. Hoc flūmen lātius illō est. A) that one B) than that one C) to that one D) by that one
18. Novus prīnceps lūdōs circēnsēs populō datūrus est. A) will be given B) is giving C) is going to give D) must give
19. Sallust's description of Catiline as having **satis ēloquentiae, sapientiae parum** shows an ABBA word arrangement called A) litotes B) chiasmus C) metaphor D) anaphora
20. In Roman mythology, the ___ were responsible for controlling the length of one's life. A) Fates B) Nymphs C) Muses D) Furies
21. What area of Rome was originally set aside for military training and mass voting? A) Campus Martius B) Forum C) Flavian Amphitheater D) Circus Maximus
22. The investigators found an incendiary device in the rubble. A) poisonous B) defective C) dangerous D) flammable
23. The abbreviation **A.U.C.** (**ab urbe conditā**) refers to A) a senatorial decree B) a military formation C) a system of numbering years D) the dedication of a temple
24. When an ancient city is described as having cyclopean walls, it means that its walls were A) made of giant stones B) sparkling white C) easy to destroy D) in existence for more than a century
25. When a Roman orator spoke to the people in the Forum, he would usually stand A) at the door of the Curia B) in a basilica C) on the steps of the temple of Vesta D) on the rostra
26. The boy was considered a **rāra avis** by his friends. A **rāra avis** is A) an unusual person B) an average student C) a generous friend D) an unreliable teammate
27. Which author wrote letters that include an eyewitness account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 and references to early Christians in Asia Minor? A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Augustus D) Pliny
28. When Julius Caesar crossed the ___ River, he defied the Roman Senate and declared war on Rome. A) Tiber B) Rubicon C) Nile D) Rhine
29. My parents only gave me one caveat about living in a strange city. A) a bit of information B) favorable thought C) argument D) warning
30. When the poet Juvenal talked about **pānem et circēnsēs**, he was referring to A) entertaining the common people B) cheering a victorious general C) making a sacrifice D) shopping in the marketplace

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

With war about to break out between the Romans and the Albans, the Roman king sends a message to the Alban king.

Tullus Hostīlius, rēx Rōmānōrum, cīvibus Albae Longae, "Nūntiāte haec," inquit, "rēgī vestrō Gaiō Cluiliō: Cum nūntiōs rēs repetantēs ad Albam Longam mīsimus, Albānī hōs nūntiōs aspernātī sunt dīmīsēruntque. Nunc igitur īnferant dī immortālēs in Albānōs omnēs clādēs huius bellī!"

Domum revertuntur cīvēs Albānī et haec verba rēgī nūntiant. Bellum utrimque summō labōre parābātur, cīvilī bellō simillimum, prope inter parentēs nātōsque. Nam et Rōmānī et Albānī ab stirpe Troiānō ortī sunt: Lavīnium ab Troiā, Alba ab Lavīniō, Rōmānī ab rēgibus Albānōrum. Ēventus tamen bellī minus miserābilem dīmicātiōnem fēcit, quod nūllum proelium pugnātum est et, paucīs tēctīs dīrutīs, duo populī in ūnum coniūnctī sunt.

Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, I.xxii-xxiii

1
2 **rēs repetantēs** = demanding satisfaction
3 **aspernātī sunt** = rejected
4 **clādēs** = disasters
5 **utrimque** = on both sides
6 **prope** = as if
7 **stirpe** = lineage
8 **Ēventus** = outcome, end result; **dīmicātiōnem** = struggle
9 **dīrutīs** = destroyed

31. In line 1, Tullus Hostilius is addressing A) his generals B) the citizens of Alba Longa C) the Roman citizens D) the Roman gods
32. Who had been sent to Alba Longa to demand satisfaction (line 2)? A) Tullus Hostilius B) Gaius Cluilius C) the messengers D) the Albans
33. What was the fate of the messengers (lines 2-3)? A) they were sent away B) they changed allegiance C) they were killed D) they were bribed
34. In line 3, **īnferant dī immortālēs** is best translated A) the immortal gods are bringing B) let the immortal gods bring C) the immortal gods will bring D) the immortal gods had brought
35. How was war between Rome and Alba Longa prepared (lines 5-6)? A) with great eagerness B) under divine influence C) with the highest effort D) with extreme reluctance
36. Why was the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa very similar to a civil war (lines 6-8)? A) many Alban citizens lived in Rome B) Tullus Hostilius was born in Alba Longa C) each side had been so friendly to the other D) both sides were descendants of the Trojans
37. According to Livy, settlers from what city founded Alba Longa (line 7)? A) Rome B) Carthage C) Lavinium D) Latium
38. What was strange about the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (lines 8-9)? A) the gods intervened B) the soldiers fled C) they never met in open battle D) the women withdrew from the cities
39. According to line 9, what happened during the war? A) the gods abandoned the conflict B) a few buildings were destroyed C) many people were killed D) the crops were destroyed
40. What was the result of the conflict between Rome and Alba Longa (line 9)? A) Romans and Albans remained enemies forever B) the Alban gods abandoned Rome C) the Alban citizens revolted D) the two peoples were joined into one

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1. Cuius carmina legere potes? A) Whom B) Whose C) Which D) To whom
2. Putāsne Ovidium esse meliōrem poētam Vergiliō? A) by Vergil B) of Vergil C) than Vergil D) with Vergil
3. Cicerōne cōnsule, Augustus nātus est. A) When Cicero was consul B) By the consul Cicero C) On the advice of Cicero D) After consulting Cicero
4. Horātius iuvenis Athēnīs habitābat. A) to Athens B) from Athens C) the Athenians D) in Athens
5. Miser Pyramus Thisbēn mortuam esse crēdidit. A) would die B) had died C) was dying D) dies
6. Haec sunt verba ipsa Caesaris. A) those B) the same C) the very D) of that
7. Scīre vult quantī cōnstet haec toga. A) when one wears this toga B) how much this toga costs C) where to find this toga D) who would wear this toga
8. Agite, omnēs! Eāmus ad bibliothēcam. A) We'll go B) We are going C) Let's go D) We went
9. Spectātōrēs, lūdum cōmicum spectantēs, saepe plaudēbant. A) while watching B) about to watch C) in order to watch D) having watched
10. Poētae scrībunt nē virōrum antīquōrum oblīvīscāmur. A) so we don't forget ancient heroes B) who might forget ancient heroes C) so ancient heroes don't forget D) that men forget ancient times
11. Cleopatrā victā, nunc vīnum nōbīs bibendum est! A) wine has been drunk by us B) we must drink wine C) we are drinking wine D) we shall drink wine
12. **Sī Daphnē effugiat, sequātur Apollo**? A) If Daphne flees, will Apollo follow? B) If Daphne were fleeing, would Apollo be following? C) If Daphne should flee, would Apollo follow? D) If Daphne had fled, would Apollo have followed?
13. Utinam lēgissēs hōs versūs pulcherrimōs! A) You should read B) If you read C) If only you had read D) Don't read
14. Ariadnē, cum Graecīs profecta, in īnsulā relicta est. A) is setting out B) having set out C) to set out D) about to set out
15. Vergilius ab Italiā nāvigāverat Graeciae videndae grātiā. A) to see Greece B) by seeing Greece C) Greece having been seen D) is going to see Greece
16. Dīdō, īnsignis formā menteque, Troiānōs benignē accēpit. A) with a form in her mind B) she was mindful of her form C) who had made up her mind D) in her form and mind
17. Sī quis pānem et circēnsēs dēsīderat, Rōmam venīre oportet. A) Whenever B) If anyone C) Whoever D) If ever
18. **Poēta negat crīnēs Gallae esse suōs** can best be interpreted to mean that A) Galla thinks the poet has nice hair B) the poet doesn't like Galla's hair C) Galla doesn't take care of her hair D) the poet says Galla's hair is not her own
19. Which goddess, called Cytherea because of her birthplace, was born from the foam of the sea and is sometimes attended by the three Graces? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Venus
20. Which Greek poet exerted the greatest influence on Vergil's *Aeneid*? A) Sophocles B) Euripides C) Homer D) Aeschylus
21. The scene on the vase showed a warrior and a priest making a libation. A) magical curse B) offering of wine C) battle plan D) throw of the dice
22. In which city of the ancient world would you have found a famous lighthouse, library, and museum? A) Rome B) Athens C) Alexandria D) Carthage
23. What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Ovid's line **anticipāta via est; dominum retinentibus illīs**? A) SDSS B) SDSD C) DDDD D) DSSD
24. The onus of providing refreshments fell to the hostess. A) responsibility B) urgency C) joy D) privilege
25. What literary genre that aims to expose human weakness by ridicule was perfected by such Romans as Horace, Juvenal, and Martial? A) epic B) comedy C) lyric D) satire
26. Which of these Vergilian phrases contains a simile? A) quālis equōs Thrēissa fatīgat Harpalycē B) Quōs ego--! sed mōtōs praestat C) tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae? D) magnō miscērī murmure pontum
27. **Augustus annō DCCLXVII A.U.C. mortuus est**. **A.U.C.** here means A) from the founding of Rome B) in the year of our Lord C) in a year of the Olympic Games D) in his 67th year

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

The poet Ovid advises a young reader how to win his dream girl

Disce bonās artēs, moneō, Rōmāna iuventūs,	1	
Nōn tantum trepidōs ut tueāre reōs;	2	**Nōn tantum** = not only; **tueāre** = you may protect; **reōs** = defendants
Quam populus iūdexque gravis lectusque senātus,	3	**Quam...Tam** = just as...so
Tam dabit ēloquiō victa puella manūs.	4	**ēloquiō** = by eloquence
Sed lateant vīrēs, nec sīs in fronte disertus;	5	**fronte** = on (your) brow; **disertus** = learned
Effugiant vōcēs verba molesta tuae.	6	**vōcēs** = speech
Quis, nisi mentis inops, tenerae dēclāmat amīcae?	7	**inops** = lacking; **tenerae** = tender, gentle
Saepe valēns odiī littera causa fuit.	8	**valēns** = powerful
Sit tibi crēdibilis sermō cōnsuētaque verba,	9	**sermō, -ōnis** = conversation; **cōnsuēta** = common
Blanda tamen, praesēns ut videāre loquī.	10	**Blanda** = coaxing, flattering

P. Ovidius Naso, *Ars Amatoria*, I, 459-68

28. Lines 1-2 suggest that a Roman youth might use "noble skills" A) to frighten witnesses B) to help his clients in lawsuits C) to gamble successfully D) to ward off evil
29. We find out in lines 3-4 that the **bonās artēs** (line 1) refer to A) political office B) popular appeal C) athletic prowess D) oratorical skills
30. How is the judge described in line 3? A) popular B) wise C) old D) serious
31. In line 3, **lectus** is best translated A) chosen B) choose C) choosing D) to choose
32. Lines 3-4 show that a girl, like a judge or senator, A) may reject even an eloquent man B) will give money to a smooth talker C) can be won over by elegant speech D) may get confused by clever talk
33. In line 5, **lateant vīrēs** means A) protect your wealth B) let your powers lie hidden C) hidden violence lurks D) forces may conspire
34. What does the poet advise in **nec...disertus** (line 5)? A) don't seem too smart B) don't frown when you speak C) don't hide your intelligence D) don't worry how you look
35. In line 6, and again in line 9, the poet advises the youth A) to avoid clever language B) to let his actions speak for him C) not to annoy the girl with his voice D) to impress the girl with his learning
36. Who would deliver a formal speech to his tender sweetheart (line 7)? A) a well-educated man B) a gentle suitor C) one confident of victory D) a foolish person
37. Line 8 says that a powerful letter often A) impresses a girl B) has caused hatred C) shows the youth's courage D) should be scented with perfume
38. In line 9 (**Sit...verba**), Ovid is A) posing a question B) predicting the future C) giving advice D) referring to something that has happened
39. What type of letter should the youth write to his girl (lines 9-10)? A) moralistic and persuasive B) powerful and convincing C) short and pleading D) in everyday language but charming
40. How does Ovid suggest the girl should read the letter (line 10)? A) as a model of eloquent flattery B) as complimenting her beauty C) as a present to her alone D) as if the youth were there in person

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READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

I LOVE ONLY YOU

The poet professes his devotion to the one he loves.

Tū mihi sōla placēs, nec iam tē praeter in urbe	1	
formōsa est oculīs ulla puella meīs.	2	
Atque utinam possēs ūnī mihi bella vidērī!	3	
Displiceās aliīs: sīc ego tūtus erō.	4	
Nīl opus invidiā est; procul absit glōria vulgī:	5	**glōria** = boasting
quī sapit, in tacitō gaudeat ipse sinū.	6	
Sīc ego sēcrētīs possum bene vīvere silvīs,	7	
quā nulla hūmānō sit via trīta pede.	8	
Tū mihi cūrārum requiēs, tū nocte vel ātrā	9	
lūmen, et in sōlīs tū mihi turba locīs.	10	
. . .		
Iam faciam quodcumque volēs; tuus usque manēbō,	11	
nec fugiam nōtae servitium dominae,	12	
Sed Veneris sanctae consīdam vinctus ad ārās:	13	**consīdam** = I shall sit
haec nōtat iniustōs supplicibusque favet.	14	**favet** = favors (takes dative as object)

Tibullus III. xix

1. The poet says in lines 1-2 that A) he is lonely without his beloved B) he is the only lover who appeals to his beloved C) no other girl is beautiful to him D) rejection has brought him pain
2. The best translation of **oculīs meīs** (line 2) is A) with my eyes B) to my eyes C) of my eyes D) from my eyes
3. The subjunctive mood of the verb **possēs** (line 3) is used to express A) an impossible wish B) a purpose clause C) an indirect question D) a result clause
4. **Displiceās** (line 4) is best translated A) you were displeasing B) you have displeased C) may you be displeasing D) you must displease
5. Lines 3-4 suggest the poet's A) joy in his new-found love B) broken-hearted anguish C) displeasure in other women D) fear of competition
6. The first four feet of line 5 are scanned A) DSDD B) DDDS C) DDSD D) SDSS
7. The best translation of **Nīl opus invidiā est** (line 5) is A) envy never works B) no one is envious C) there is no need for envy D) do not envy the work
8. In line 6 the poet advises a wise lover to A) keep silent about his beloved B) treat his beloved with tenderness C) forever sing his beloved's praise D) shower his beloved with expensive gifts
9. The best translation of **sit...trīta** (line 8) is A) is wearing down B) has been worn down C) will be worn down D) had worn down
10. In lines 7 and 8 the poet says that he A) rejoices in his new-found happiness B) is accepting of his solitude C) enjoys long walks in the forest with his friends D) shares all possessions with his beloved
11. What literary device is contained in line 8? A) apostrophe B) oxymoron C) interlocked word order D) alliteration
12. In line 9 (**tū...requiēs**) the poet declares that his beloved A) cares only for him B) is careless with his feelings C) is his only care D) relieves his cares
13. In addition to anaphora and ellipsis, what literary device is found in lines 9-10? A) transferred epithet B) litotes C) onomatopoeia D) metaphor
14. With the words **et...locīs** (line 10), the poet says that he A) enjoys showing his beloved off in a crowd B) longs to declare to the crowd his true feelings C) prefers to be alone D) never feels lonely when his beloved is with him
15. The best translation of **quodcumque volēs** (line 11) is A) whatever you will wish B) as often as you will want C) you who are willing D) however you wish
16. The closest meaning of **tuus usque manēbō** (line 11) is A) you will always appeal to me B) I shall remember you always C) I will be yours forever D) always remain as you are
17. The best translation of **vinctus** (line 13) is A) bound B) binding C) about to bind D) must be bound
18. In line 14, **haec** refers to A) Venus B) the poet's beloved C) the poet's words D) the altars
19. Which literary device is used to intensify the meaning of line 14? A) litotes B) chiasmus C) tmesis D) simile
20. From your knowledge of Roman literature, what Roman author wrote in a genre similar to that of Tibullus? A) Livy B) Vergil C) Catullus D) Pliny

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Exam continued on other side

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

In the year 48 B.C., during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar decides to send an envoy to Pompey. To act as this envoy, he chooses Vibullius, one of Pompey's officers, whom he now holds prisoner.

Dēmōnstrāvimus L. Vibullium Rūfum, Pompeī praefectum, bis in
potestātem pervēnisse Caesaris atque ab eō esse dīmissum, semel ad
Corfinium, iterum in Hispāniā. Hunc prō suīs beneficiīs Caesar
idōneum iūdicāverat quem cūm mandātīs ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret,
eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctōritātem habēre intellegēbat. Erat
autem haec summa mandātōrum: dēbēre utrumque pertināciae fīnem
facere et ab armīs discēdere neque amplius fortūnam periclitārī; satis
esse magna utrimque incommoda accepta, quae prō disciplīnā et
praeceptīs habēre possent, ut reliquōs cāsūs timērent.

Proinde sibi ac reī pūblicae parcerent, cum, quantum in bellō
fortūna posset, iam ipsī incommodīs suīs satis essent documentō.

C. Iulius Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, III,10

1
2
3 **prō** = in return for
4 **idōneum** = suitable
5
6
7 **periclitārī** = to test, to risk
8 **utrimque** = on both sides; **prō disciplīnā** = for learning
9
10 **Proinde** = So then;
10-11 **quantum...posset**: this clause follows **documentō** (line 11)
ipsī = i.e., Caesar and Pompey;
satis essent documentō = were proof enough

21. In lines 1-3, Caesar informs the reader that Vibullius had A) left Corfinium for Spain B) defected to Caesar's side C) been captured and released twice before D) been dismissed by Pompey

22. **Ab eō** (line 2) means A) to him B) to that place C) away from it D) by him

23. The words **semel...iterum** (lines 2-3) mean A) not only...but also B) once...again C) although...nevertheless D) just...so

24. **Hunc** (line 3) refers to A) Vibullium B) Pompeī C) Caesaris D) Corfinium

25. Why does Caesar judge Vibullius to be a suitable envoy (lines 1-4)? A) Vibullius comes from a noble family B) Vibullius owes Caesar for sparing his life in the past C) Caesar knows Vibullius will want the reward he is offering D) Vibullius has served as a magistrate in the past

26. The words **quem...mitteret** (line 4) show A) purpose B) doubt C) fear D) disbelief

27. To whom does **eundem** (line 5) refer? A) the Romans B) Caesar C) the senate D) Vibullius

28. What is the general meaning of **apud Cn. Pompeium auctōritātem habēre** (line 5)? A) Pompey is the author of several books B) he was at Pompey's house C) he has influence with Pompey D) Pompey originated the plan of attack

29. In line 6, **mandātōrum** refers to the A) content of the message that Caesar sends to Pompey B) hostages to be exchanged C) speech that Caesar gives to his troops D) site of the battle to be fought

30. The words **erat autem haec summa mandātōrum** (lines 5-6) introduce a series of A) purpose clauses B) indirect statements C) conditional sentences D) participial phrases

31. In the lines following **summa mandātōrum** (6-11), Caesar presents A) threats of punishment to Vibullius B) a strategy for cutting off and destroying Pompey's army C) conditions for peace between Pompey and himself D) directions to help Vibullius find Pompey's camp

32. The Latin noun **pertināciae** (line 6) is related to the English noun "pertinacity" which means A) uniqueness B) obstinacy C) proximity D) perplexity

33. With the words **(dēbēre) neque amplius fortūnam periclitārī** (lines 6-7), Caesar says that A) victory is sometimes won without risk B) good luck also requires taking a risk C) fortune can sometimes make weapons useless D) neither side ought to take further risks

34. In line 7, **ab armīs discēdere** is closest in meaning to A) repair their weapons B) wage war C) cease hostilities D) negotiate a treaty

35. In lines 8-9, the words **quae prō disciplīnā et praeceptīs habēre possent** indicate that A) Pompey and Caesar could learn lessons from their past experiences B) troops on both sides could lose their discipline C) one of them may suffer great losses D) Pompey's troops must learn to win on their own

36. In the clause **ut reliquōs cāsūs timērent** (line 9) Caesar suggests that A) he fears that his soldiers want to leave B) both he and Pompey should now fear further disasters C) fear often causes the loss of a battle D) those left behind may be the cause of a renewed battle

37. The case and number of **cāsūs** (line 9) is A) accusative plural B) genitive singular C) nominative singular D) nominative plural

38. In lines 10-11, Caesar suggests that he and Pompey are proof enough of A) how small losses can cause great difficulties B) what a powerful factor sheer luck can be in war C) why Fortune's lessons are often overlooked D) why foreign wars are the most costly and disastrous

39. In line 11, **incommodīs suīs** is best translated A) of their losses B) without their losses C) their losses D) by their losses

40. What is the general import of the message? A) "Pompey, you have suffered more losses than I have and you are about to suffer even more." B) "You, Pompey, will lose because you don't understand the real meaning of political power." C) "We should stop this war because even more terrible things could happen to either side." D) "Let's make arrangements to finish this war with one final battle."

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NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
KEY

INTRO	LATIN I	LATIN II	PROSE	POETRY	LATIN V-VI
1. D	1. C	1. B	1. D	1. B	1. C
2. C	2. A	2. C	2. A	2. C	2. B
3. D	3. B	3. A	3. D	3. A	3. A
4. A	4. C	4. C	4. C	4. D	4. C
5. A	5. A	5. B	5. D	5. B	5. D
6. D	6. B	6. C	6. B	6. C	6. B
7. B	7. D	7. B	7. C	7. B	7. C
8. A	8. D	8. D	8. B	8. C	8. A
9. D	9. A	9. C	9. C	9. A	9. B
10. B	10. C	10. A	10. B	10. A	10. B
11. C	11. C	11. A	11. B	11. B	11. C
12. B	12. B	12. D	12. D	12. C	12. D
13. D	13. A	13. B	13. A	13. C	13. D
14. C	14. D	14. C	14. A	14. B	14. D
15. B	15. D	15. B	15. C	15. A	15. A
16. A	16. B	16. B	16. A	16. D	16. C
17. D	17. A	17. C	17. B	17. B	17. A
18. A	18. B	18. B	18. C	18. D	18. A
19. D	19. B	19. C	19. B	19. D	19. B
20. A	20. A	20. A	20. A	20. C	20. C
21. B	21. A	21. C	21. A	21. B	21. C
22. A	22. C	22. A	22. D	22. C	22. D
23. C	23. B	23. D	23. C	23. C	23. B
24. B	24. C	24. C	24. A	24. A	24. A
25. A	25. D	25. B	25. D	25. D	25. B
26. A	26. A	26. D	26. A	26. A	26. A
27. B	27. C	27. D	27. D	27. A	27. D
28. B	28. C	28. D	28. B	28. B	28. C
29. A	29. B	29. A	29. D	29. D	29. A
30. D	30. D	30. A	30. A	30. D	30. B
31. A	31. B	31. C	31. B	31. A	31. C
32. A	32. D	32. C	32. C	32. C	32. B
33. D	33. A	33. D	33. A	33. B	33. D
34. B	34. D	34. C	34. B	34. A	34. C
35. D	35. D	35. A	35. C	35. A	35. A
36. A	36. C	36. C	36. D	36. D	36. B
37. C	37. D	37. B	37. C	37. B	37. A
38. D	38. A	38. D	38. C	38. C	38. B
39. A	39. C	39. D	39. B	39. D	39. D
40. B	40. A	40. D	40. D	40. D	40. C

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NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
TRANSLATIONS OF READING PASSAGES

INTRO: LEO ET MUS

A big lion was sleeping in the forest. Around the lion many mice were playing. One mouse touched the nose of the lion with (his) tiny paws. The lion was awakened from sleep and saw the small mouse. The lion moved one paw and captured the mouse.

The terrified mouse shouted, "O king of beasts, I did not want to touch your nose. I am afraid of you. Don't eat me. I will give you a great gift."

The lion answered, "You are a miserable mouse, but you are small. I will not eat you." The next day the lion was walking through the woods. Suddenly the lion walks into a net. The lion calls and the mouse hears the lion. The mouse sees the paws of the lion in the net and he cuts the rope with his teeth. The mouse says, "You did not eat me and now I give you a big gift."

LATIN I: AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Once upon a time, a phoenix came to Egypt from Arabia. It was a wonderful thing (miracle)! The Egyptian and Greek philosophers were asking many things about the miracle. All the philosophers were agreeing about three things. The bird is sacred to the Sun God. The bird has strange eyes and distinctive feathers. It has a shape different from other birds. However, the philosophers could not agree about everything. They argue about the age of the bird: is it 500 years or 1461 (years) old? Was it truly a phoenix?

Finally, all the philosophers agree about these things. When the phoenix is old and death approaches, it will build a nest in Arabia. In the nest will be a small phoenix. When the small phoenix will be able to fly, it will carry the body of its parent to the altar of the Sun God. Then the phoenix will burn the body of its parent.

LATIN II: PASTOR ET CAPRI

Once upon a time a goatherd was watching his own goats in a field. Suddenly he saw many wild goats entering into the field. These wild goats remained and played in the field.

In the evening the goatherd led his own goats and the wild goats home. The goatherd gave the wild goats a lot of grain; but he did not give his own goats a lot of grain. Why did he give the wild goats a lot of grain? The goatherd hoped that the wild goats would remain with his own goats, for he wanted many goats.

The next day the goatherd led all the goats into the field. Immediately the wild goats ran away out of the field. The goatherd, seeing the goats running away, was very angry. He shouted, "You ungrateful ones! I gave a lot of grain to you yesterday. Why are you running away?"

One goat responded, "You gave us a lot of grain but you did not give a lot of grain to your goats. We are not able to stay with you because other new goats will come and you will not give a lot of grain to us. We are not able to trust you! Farewell!"

LATIN III-IV PROSE: 672 BC: THE ROMANS AND THE ALBANS CLASH

Tullus Hostilius, the king of the Romans, said to the citizens of Alba Longa, "Announce these things to your king, Gaius Cluilius: When we sent messengers demanding satisfaction to Alba Longa, the Alban people rejected these messengers and sent (them) away. Now, therefore, may the immortal gods bring all the disasters of this war onto all the Albans!"

The Alban citizens return home and announce these words to the king. War was being prepared on both sides with the highest effort, (war) most similar to civil war, as if between parents and sons. For both the Romans and Albans arose from the same Trojan lineage: Lavinium from Troy, Alba (Longa) from Lavinium, (and) the Romans from the kings of the Albans. The outcome of the war, however, made the struggle less wretched because no battle was fought and, with a few buildings destroyed, the two peoples were joined into one.

LATIN III-IV POETRY: WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

Learn noble arts, I advise (you), Roman youth, not only that you may protect fearful defendants; just as the populace and the serious judge and the chosen senate, so the girl, defeated by eloquence, will give her hand(s). But let your powers lie hidden, nor should you be learned on (your) brow; let your speech flee from annoying words. Who, except (one) lacking of mind, would declaim to his tender sweetheart? Often has a powerful letter been the cause of hatred. Let your conversation be believable and the words common, coaxing, however, so that you appear to speak in person.

LATIN V-VI: I LOVE ONLY YOU

You alone are pleasing to me, and no longer is any girl in the city except you beautiful to my eyes. And if only you were able to seem beautiful to me alone! May you be displeasing to others: thus will I be safe. There is no need for envy; let the boasting of the mob be far distant: Let that very one who is wise rejoice in his silent bosom. Thus I am able to live well in secreted forests where no road has been worn down by human foot. You (are) the repose of my cares, you (are) the light even when the night is black, and you (are) the crowd for me in lonely places.

Now I shall do whatever you will wish; I shall remain forever yours; nor shall I flee the servitude of (my) known mistress, but I shall sit bound at the altars of sacred Venus: This one notes the unjust and favors suppliants.

WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE?

We have shown that Lucius Vibullius Rufus, a prefect of Pompey, had come twice into Caesar's power and had been dismissed by him, once at Corfinium, again in Spain. Caesar had judged this man to be suitable to send (whom he might send) to Gnaeus Pompey in return for Caesar's own kindnesses (to him); and he (Caesar) understoood that this same man had influence with Pompey.

This was, moreover, the substance of the orders: (that) both (of them) ought to make an end of their obstinancy and depart from arms and not risk fortune any further; (that) enough great losses had been received on both sides -- which they could have (consider) for instruction and lessons -- that they should fear further disasters; (that) so then, they should spare themselves and also the Republic, since, because of their losses, they themselves were already proof enough of how much fortune can (do) in war (*i.e.*, how powerful fortune is...)

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